

Executive Summary

Scientists from NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory ([AOML](#)) and Southeast Fisheries Science Center ([SEFSC](#)) met for a one-day workshop on May 29, 2014 from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm in the SEFSC large conference room. The theme of the workshop was:

"AOML - SEFSC continued collaborative success: Now and in the future"

The workshop was attended by approximately 50 people (see [Attendees](#)), including several invited guests from the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science ([RSMAS](#)), Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution ([HBOI](#)), and Florida International University ([FIU](#)). A total of 19 scientific presentations (see [Agenda](#)) divided into three sessions: Programmatic, Observations, and Numerical modeling, were made focused primarily on the Gulf of Mexico, South Florida, and Caribbean Sea. Topics included ecosystem-based science, coral reef research, fisheries oceanography, red tides, climate-ecosystem interactions, coupled biophysical modeling, and many others. One-page summaries of each of the presentations were prepared (see [Summaries](#)), and pdf files for many of the presentations are available (see [Presentations](#)).

Following the presentations, a discussion on possible future research directions that could be pursued by AOML and SEFSC personnel was held.

Some of the ideas for new partnership work that were discussed included:

- Develop new engineering technologies, such as shallow water drifters and gliders to monitor the drift trajectories of key larval fish species.
- Add plankton and larval fish sampling to AOML's hydrographic monitoring cruises (e.g., Florida Current, Western Boundary currents, tropical Atlantic).
- Take advantage of AOML's new glider observations to enhance ecosystems assessments.
- Assess/fill gaps in existing physical observations of coastal ecosystems to generate baseline values of parameters associated with the spawning habitat and recruitment success of critical fish, invertebrates, and benthic species.
- Increase efforts to develop successful, fully-coupled, high resolution biogeophysical models that include data assimilation and predictive capabilities (e.g., seasonal predictions of red tide) and begin ground-truthing them against existing empirical data.

This workshop followed the first AOML-SEFSC workshop which was held in 2009 (see [Workshop](#)). The 2014 workshop was considered a success by all who attended, and interest was shown in holding such joint workshops on a more regular basis.